

Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences

EDITED BY JAMES H. CLAYTON, JR.

Eighteenth Edition

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CHAPTER 89

Oral Solid Dosage Forms

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Drug substances most frequently are administered orally by means of solid dosage forms such as tablets and capsules. Large-scale production methods used for their preparation, as described later in the chapter, require the presence of other materials in addition to the active ingredients. Additives also may be included in the formulations to enhance the physical appearance, improve stability and aid in disintegration after administration. These supposedly inert ingredients, as well as the production methods employed, have been shown in some cases to influence the release of the drug substances.¹ Therefore care must be taken in the selection and evaluation of additives and preparation methods to ensure that the physiological availability and therapeutic efficacy of the active ingredient will not be diminished.

In a limited number of cases it has been shown that the drug substance's solubility and other physical characteristics have influenced its physiological availability from a solid dosage form. These characteristics include its particle size, whether it is amorphous or crystalline, whether it is solvated or nonsolvated and its polymorphic form. After clinically effective formulations are obtained, variations among dosage units of a given batch, as well as batch-to-batch differences, are reduced to a minimum through proper in-process controls and good manufacturing practices. The recognition of the importance of validation both for equipment and processes has greatly enhanced assurance in the reproducibility of formulations. It is in these areas that significant progress has been made with the realization that large-scale production of a satisfactory tablet or capsule depends not only on the availability of a clinically effective formulation



Fig 89-1. Tablet press operators checking batch record in conformance with Current Good Manufacturing Practices (courtesy, Lilly).

but also on the raw materials, facilities, personnel, validated processes and equipment, packaging and the controls used during and after preparation (Fig 89-1).

Tablets

Tablets may be defined as solid pharmaceutical dosage forms containing drug substances with or without suitable diluents and prepared either by compression or molding methods. They have been in widespread use since the latter part of the 19th century and their popularity continues. The term *compressed tablet* is believed to have been used first by John Wyeth and Brother of Philadelphia. During this same period, molded tablets were introduced to be used as "hypodermic" tablets for the extemporaneous preparation of solutions for injection. Tablets remain popular as a dosage form because of the advantages afforded both to the manufacturer (eg, simplicity and economy of preparation, stability and convenience in packaging, shipping and dispensing) and the patient (eg, accuracy of dosage, compactness, portability, blandness of taste and ease of administration).

Although the basic mechanical approach for their manufacture has remained the same, tablet technology has undergone great improvement. Efforts are being made continually to understand more clearly the physical characteristics of tablet compression and the factors affecting the availability

of the drug substance from the dosage form after oral administration. Compression equipment continues to improve both as to production speed and the uniformity of tablets compressed. Recent advances in tablet technology have been reviewed.⁸⁻¹³

Although tablets frequently are more discoid in shape, they also may be round, oval, oblong, cylindrical or triangular. They may differ greatly in size and weight depending on the amount of drug substance present and the intended method of administration. They are divided into two general classes, whether they are made by compression or molding. Compressed tablets usually are prepared by large-scale production methods while molded tablets generally involve small-scale operations. The various tablet types and abbreviations used in referring to them are listed below.

Compressed Tablets (CT)

These tablets are formed by compression and contain no special coating. They are made from powdered, crystalline or granular materials, alone or in combination with binders, disintegrants, lubricants, diluents and in many cases, colorants.

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